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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CASE NO. 07cr0330-LAB  
13 vs. Plaintiff,  
14 BRENT ROGER WILKES,  
15 Defendant.

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17 Federal law establishes a rebuttal presumption that persons who are convicted and  
18 sentenced to terms of incarceration shall be imprisoned, even when they choose to appeal.  
19 At the February 19, 2008 sentencing of Brent Roger Wilkes, the Court denied Mr. Wilkes'  
20 application for continued bond pending appeal, for the reasons recited on the record. This  
21 Order memorializes that ruling.

22 The considerations associated with the decision to release a defendant on conditions  
23 or to detain the defendant pending sentencing or appeal are codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3143  
24 ("Section 3143"). Section 3143(b) recites a judicial officer "shall order" detention of a person  
25 found guilty and sentenced to a term of imprisonment **unless**: (A) the court finds clear and  
26 convincing evidence the person will not flee **nor** pose a danger to the community if released;  
27 and (B) the court finds the appeal is not for purposes of delay and raises a substantial  
28 question of law or fact likely to result in reversal, a new trial order, a sentence that does not

1 include a term of imprisonment, or a reduced sentence meeting certain specified criteria.  
2 The Court finds neither subsection (A) or (B) applies here to justify deviation from the  
3 presumption of immediate incarceration upon pronouncement of sentence.

4 Under Section 3143(b)(A), the term "danger" encompasses "economic danger."  
5 United States v. Reynolds, 952 F.2d 192 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992). That is, where release of the  
6 defendant would pose a risk of economic or pecuniary harm to the community, the "danger"  
7 element is met. "Clear and convincing evidence" means persuasion to a level of certainty  
8 that it is "highly likely" the defendant will not pose an economic harm to others or to the  
9 community, a higher standard than "more likely than not." See 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Model Civil  
10 Instruction 1.4. The Court concludes Mr. Wilkes has failed to provide clear and convincing  
11 evidence he would pose no economic danger to the community were the Court to grant him  
12 bail pending appeal, in consideration of the nature of his crimes and his conduct in the  
13 course of this case. The Court notes the jury convicted him of thirteen crimes which were  
14 mostly economic in nature. They involved bribery, money laundering, and wire fraud and, as  
15 found by the jury, these crimes were ongoing and continuous in nature, spanning over nine  
16 years. In addition, the crimes were sophisticated, involved stealth and guile, and included  
17 attempts to disguise and to cover-up the wrongdoing.

18 Moreover, the Court doubts Mr. Wilkes trustworthiness and ability to follow any  
19 conditions of release the Court might set if he were released on bond pending appeal. He  
20 exercised his right to testify at trial, but in the view of the jury and of this Court, he did not  
21 testify truthfully. In one instance, in which he denied any role or participation in procuring  
22 prostitutes for former Congressman Cunningham, his testimony was utterly unbelievable and  
23 thoroughly contradicted by the weight of the evidence. The finding that Mr. Wilkes is too  
24 untrustworthy to be admitted to bail is buttressed by the Court's conclusion that the  
25 defendant misled the Court regarding his financial situation in a sworn affidavit he filed and  
26 upon which the Court relied to appoint counsel. The government and Mr. Wilkes have since  
27 lodged financial records with the Court showing, in the court's judgment, Mr. Wilkes has had  
28 the ability to pay for his own legal counsel all along. The Court finds Mr. Wilkes materially

1 misrepresented his financial condition in an improper effort to obtain legal representation at  
2 the expense of the taxpayer.

3 In summary, the Court finds the standards warranting an exception to detention under  
4 Section 3143(b)(A) are not satisfied here. The record strongly suggests Mr. Wilkes would  
5 pose an economic danger to the community and others should he be released pending the  
6 outcome of his appeal, and it is unlikely he would comply with any condition of bond he may  
7 regard as inconvenient or inconsistent with his own agenda. Certainly, no contrary finding  
8 by clear and convincing evidence is warranted on this record before the Court.

9 With respect to the second required finding before deviation from detention is  
10 warranted, and as a separate and alternative basis for denying bond pending appeal, the  
11 Court finds under Section 3143(b)(B) any challenge the defendant might bring to his  
12 conviction and sentence is not likely to raise substantial questions of law or fact nor, in the  
13 judgment of this Court, would any appeal be likely to result in reversal. The Court denied Mr.  
14 Wilkes' post trial motions after giving them careful consideration. He reasserts the same  
15 arguments in support of his contention an appeal on these same grounds will likely result in  
16 reversal. The Court finds, to the contrary, none of his arguments has the degree of merit  
17 required to meet the applicable standards.

18 Specifically, applying the standard articulated in United States v. Handy, 761 F.2d  
19 1279 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985), for reasons explained in denying Mr. Wilkes' post trial motions, the Court  
20 does not find the trial timing raises "fairly debatable" concerns or doubts regarding whether  
21 there was an abuse of discretion. Defendant's jury trial convened fully eight months after he  
22 was arraigned on the charges and after this Court granted continuances for the periods  
23 requested by defense counsel, both before and during trial. Similarly, the Court does not find  
24 "fairly debatable" the proposition the prosecutors crossed the line by making impermissible  
25 arguments to the jury that prejudiced Mr. Wilkes' fair trial rights. To be sure, the prosecutors  
26 in this case struck "hard blows" in their comments to the jury, but they did not strike foul ones.  
27 Moreover, in assessing whether there was any apparent prejudice, the Court notes Mr.  
28 Wilkes' jury deliberated intensely for four full days before returning its verdicts, a

1 conscientious effort that does not bespeak an impassioned rush to judgment. The few  
2 alleged trial errors cited, even if they are accurately characterized as errors, are relatively  
3 trifling and not, in this Court's judgment, likely to result in reversal of his convictions. The  
4 United States Supreme Court has stated that a defendant is entitled to a fair trial, not a  
5 perfect one. Delaware v. Van Arsdall, 475 U.S. 673, 681 (1986) Mr. Wilkes got a fair trial.

6 Reprising and reconsidering the defendant's other pretrial motions, the Court likewise  
7 finds none of them has the level of factual or legal merit likely to result in reversal. In  
8 particular, any misconduct in leaking grand jury information well before trial began was non-  
9 prejudicial, given the defendant was tried by an impartial jury he helped select and agreed  
10 to. If there was any misinstruction of the grand jury, as the defendant alleges (but this Court  
11 finds did not occur), it was purged by the correct, settled, and agreed-to instructions on the  
12 law delivered to the trial jury.

13 Finally, the sentence pronounced in this case is significantly below the sentence  
14 recommended by the US Probation Department and below that advocated by the  
15 government, and was arrived at after full and fair consideration of the relevant sentencing  
16 factors. In this Court's judgment, there is no basis for disturbing the sentence.

17 For all the foregoing reasons, the defendant's application for continued bond pending  
18 appeal is denied. Mr. Wilkes is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General.

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20 DATED: 2-19-08

Larry A. Burns

21 HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS  
United States District Judge  
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